

TUGULEA, Andrei; MILLEA, Aurel

Some considerations on the determination of the quasi-stationary
electromagnetic fields in massive conductors. Studii fiz tehn
Iasi 11 no.2:265-282 '60.

(Electric-power plants) (Electromagnetic fields)

24,7700

S/196/62/000/007/002/007
E194/E435

AUTHOR: Millea, Aurel

TITLE: Conductor resistance expressed in terms of its
surface current density

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotehnika i energetika,
no.7, 1962, 8, abstract 7A37. (Bul. Inst. politehn.
Bucuresti, v.22, no.4, 1960, 153-163)

TEXT: Starting from fundamental equations of electrodynamics
the author deduces a general expression, valid at all frequencies,
for the resistance of conductors of arbitrary section as function
of the total current in the conductor and of the current density
at its surface. The expressions are of particularly simple form
for conductors which are of symmetrical section relative to some
axis in their plane. Design formulae are derived for
calculating the resistance of conductors in two particular cases:
a conductor located in an infinite dielectric and one in a duct of
ferromagnetic material. 12 literature references.

Abstracter's note: [Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

MILIEA, A., ing.; BIRJEGA, M., fiz.

Definition, ~~d~~etermination, and preservation of the units of the
principal electrical values. Metrologia apl 9 no.5:220-229
3-0 '62.

MILLEA, Aurel, ing.

On the electric power transfer and propagation invariance
in transmission lines. Telecommunicatii 5 no.3:128-129 My-Je '63.

MILLEA, A., ing.

A resonance method for alternating current resistance
measurement of electric conductors. Metrologia apl
10 no.1:20-23 Ja '63.

MILLEA, A., ing.

Proprieties and characteristics of Zener diodes. Metrologia
apl 10 no.5:214-222 My '63.

MILLEA, A., ing.; POPESCU, R., ing.

Application of Zener diodes. Metrologia apl 10 no.9:402-411 S :63.

MILIEA, Aurel, ing.

Alternating voltage stabilizing circuits with nonlinear inertial resistance. Electrotehnica 11 no.7:241-250 J1 '63.

1. Sef de laborator la Institutul de metrologie.

MILLEA, Aurel (Bukarest)

Simple alternating-current voltage stabilizers with regular incandescent lamps. Radiotechnika 13 no.3:119 Mr '63.

MILLEA, Aurel

A variational problem in connection with the resistance in the alternating current of conductors. Comunicarile AR 13 no.4:353-356 Ap '63.

1. Comunicare prezentata de R. Radulet, membru corespondent al Academiei R.P.R.

MILLEA, Aurel

Dephasing and distortion of the alternating current due to the temperature pulsation in conductors. Comunicarile AR 13 no.4:357-367 Ap '63.

1. Comunicare prezentata de R. Radulet, membru corespondent al Academiei R.P.R.

MILLEA, A., ing.

On the optimum working conditions of parametric voltage stabilizers
with Zener diodes. Automatica electronica 8 no. 2:66-72 Mr-Apr '64.

MILLEA, Aurel, ing.; GRUIA, N., ing. (Bucuresti)

High-precision installation for determining the current transformers. Electrotehnica 12 no.5:189-196 My'64.

1. Head of Laboratory, Institute of Metrology Bucharest (for Millea). 2. Researcher, Institute of Metrology Bucharest (for Gruia).

L 1201-66 EEC(k)-2

ACCESSION NR: AP5025837

RU/0004/65/000/003/0081/0083

AUTHOR: Millea, Aurel (Candidate of technical sciences, Engineer, Head of laboratory) (Bucharest); Gruia, Nicolae (Engineer, Researcher) (Bucharest) 25

TITLE: Precise measurement of active power in the voltage coils of alternating current measuring apparatus 9W

SOURCE: Electrotehnica, no. 3, 1965, 81-83

TOPIC TAGS: electric measurement, electric measuring instrument, alternating current, electric engineering

ABSTRACT: The authors describe the method used to measure low-power alternating current by means of a standard wattmeter and an inductive current comparator of their design, and present the results of their measurements of the current in the voltage coils of electric meters. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table.

ACCESSION: Institutul de Metrologie (Institute of Metrology)

SUBMITTED: 12Nov64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EE

NR REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 002

JPRS

Card 1/1 mla

L 34181-66

ACC NR: AP6026115

SOURCE CODE: RU/0011/65/009/003/0113/0117

AUTHOR: Milea, A. (Engineer); Popescu, R. (Engineer)

ORG: none

TITLE: Reference voltage source with Zener diodes for the substitution of Weston elements

SOURCE: Automatica si electronica, v. 9, no. 3, 1965, 113-117

TOPIC TAGS: zener diode, voltage divider, alternating current

ABSTRACT: A description of a parametric voltage stabilizer with Zener diodes which can be fed from the regular alternating current lines and which includes a voltage divider, providing an output voltage of 1.018 volts. The possibilities for minimizing the weight and volume of the device are analyzed and experimental performance results are given. On the basis of the data presented, the authors find the device clearly preferable to Weston elements. Orig. art. has: 10 figures. [Based on authors' Eng. abst.] [JPRS: 32,482]

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1 *BLG*

UDC: 621.317.72.089.6:621.385.2

IOKHANNES, E. [Johannes, E.]; MILLER, A.

Efficient method of incineration of shale - kukersite suitable
for the analysis of its microcomponent composition. Izv. AN
Est. SSR. Ser. fiz.-mat. i tekhn. nauk 14 no.1:158-162 '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut geologii AN Estonskoy SSR.

MILLEA, A., ing.; GRUIA, N., ing.

Determination of errors of the standard current transformers
by the induction comparison method. Metrologia spl 11 no. 6:
256-263 Je '64.

MILLEA, A., ing.

Problems on the definition and measurement of electric
resistance in alternating current. Metrologia apl 11 no. 8:
367-372 Ag '64.

MILLEA, A., ing.

Problems on the definition and measurement of electric
resistance in alternating current. Metrologia apl 11 no. 8:
367-372 Ag '64.

MILICA, A., ing., candidat in stiinta tehnice

Third Session of the International Conference of
Measurements, Stockholm, September 14-19, 1964.
Metrologia April 11 no.12:529-530 D 1964.

IOKHANNES, E. [Johannes, E.]; MILLER, A.

Group concentration of some trace elements by a mixture of cadmium sulfide and carbamate in the chemical-spectral analysis of shale, kukersite. Izv. AN Est. SSR. Ser.-mat. i tekhn.nauk 14, no.2:297-303 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut geologii AN Estonskoy SSR. Submitted December 24, 1964.

7

C 4

Rapid method for determining free sulfur. R. I. Libina, A. D. Miller, and A. P. Musakin (Leningrad Technol. Inst.). *Zashchita* Lab. 10, 250-62 (1950).-- The sample (20-100 mg.) is sublimed in a weighed glass bulb fitted with a glass air-cooled condenser (20 cm. long) by heating at 550-600° for 2-3 min. The loss in wt. gives the amt. of S. A correction should be made for any thio sulfate present. G. M. Kosolapoff

100 AND 200 SERIES

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

B

C9

1950. Sublimation of organic compounds, and
 studies in chemistry. A. J. ... (1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, &
 1954) ... studies of ... and ... , ...
 using AgAg as indicator, ... and ... as ...
 electrolyte, gives the ... content of the ...
 compounds to compare with ... in an ...
 with ... using ... as ...
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ADTE, A.M.; LIBINA, P.I.; MILLER, A.D.; MUSAKIN, A.P.

Calcination of ultramarine charges. Zhur. Priklad. Khim. 24, 1317-21 '51;
J. Appl. Chem. (U.S.S.R.) 24, 1483-8 '51 [Engl. translation]. (MLRA 4:11)
(CA 47 no.18:9627 '53)

MILLER, A. D.

"The Potentiometric Analysis of Sulfide, Thiosulfide, Thiosulfate, Sulfite and Mixtures." Cand Chem Sci, Leningrad Technological Inst imeni Leningrad Council, Leningrad, 1954. (ZavLab, Apr 55)

SO: Sum. No. 704, 2 Nov 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (16).

MILNER, A. D.

Direct potentiometric titration of sulfate with an indicator electrode $\text{Mo/MoO}_4/\text{BaSO}_4$. J. A. D. Milner (Leningrad Technol., Leningrad). *Zhur. Khim. Fiz.* 11, 615-20 (1969). — The method is based on the observation of Batchelder and Meloche (cf. C.A. 26, 2089) that the pH of the soln. changes as the titration of SO_4^{--} with Ba^{++} progresses. The change in pH results from the adsorption by the BaSO_4 ppt. of SO_4^{--} before the equiv. point and Ba^{++} when there is an excess of precipitant. The process

Miller, A.D.
MILLER, A.D.; DANILOV, V.Ya.

Salt dissemination halos of rare-metal pegmatites on Kola Peninsula
[with summary in English]. Geokhimiya AN SSSR no.6:529-537 '57.
(MIRA 11:2)

1. Zapadnyy geofizicheskiy trest.
(Rare earth metals) (Kola Peninsula)

SOV/137-59-1-2094

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 1, p 274 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Aleskovskiy, V. B., Miller, A. D., Sergeyev, Ye. A.

TITLE: Concentration and Determination of Traces of Silver, Copper, Lead, Zinc (and Nickel) in Natural Waters [Kontsentrirvaniye i opredeleniye sledov serebra, medi, svintsa, tsinka (i nikelya) v prirodnykh vodakh]

PERIODICAL: Tr. Komis. po analit. khimii AN SSSR, 1958, Vol 8 (11), pp 217-226

ABSTRACT: The authors propose the use of "sinking-particles" method, which is convenient in field work, instead of the ion-exchange column. The completeness of extraction of microcomponents depends upon the size of the resin particles, the amount of resin used, and the concentration of cations. The best extraction of Cu^{2+} at a concentration of 80 γ /liter is attained with 10 grams of resin of 100-150 μ particle size. The joint extraction of Cu, Zn, and Pb from solutions produced good results. Fe did not impede the determination. The second method for concentrating Cu, Zn, Pb, and Ag consists of coprecipitation with CaCO_3 . Methods for the determination are described.

Card 1/2

SOV/137-59-1-2094

Concentration and Determination of Traces of Silver, Copper, Lead, Zinc (cont.)

Minimum amounts determined by concentration from 1 liter of water by either method are (in γ /liter): Ag 10, Cu 5-10, Pb 5-10, Zn 5-10.

P. K.

Card 2/2

5(2)
AUTHORS:

Miller, A. D., Libina, R. I.

SOV/75-13-6-8/21

TITLE:

Determination of Micro-Quantities of Copper, Lead and Zinc in Natural Water and Soil Extracts (K voprosu ob opredelenii mikrokolichestv medi, svintsa i tsinka v prirodnykh vodakh i vytyazhkakh iz pochv)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, 1958, Vol 13, Nr 6, pp 664-667 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In the method of separation and determination of copper, lead and zinc by means of dithizon potassium cyanide is used for masking Cu and Zn in the determination of lead (Refs 1,2). The toxicity of KCN, however, is a great disadvantage in applying this method to fields. Furthermore KCN yields insufficient results of lead determination. Two procedures for the separation and subsequent determination of Cu, Pb and Zn without using potassium cyanide have already been devised. In the first method copper is extracted from hydrochloric solution by dithizon, or the sum of the dithizonates of all three elements is extracted from weakly ammoniacal solution in the presence of ammonium citrate, and Pb and Zn are re-extracted afterwards by 0.01 - 0.02 n HCl. In both cases

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Determination of Micro-Quantities of Copper, Lead
and Zinc in Natural Water and Soil Extracts

SOV/75-13-6-8/21

copper is determined on the basis of the mixed coloring in the organic extract. The aqueous layer is turned ammoniacal, and Pb and Zn are extracted as dithizonates. The authors of the present paper found that lead can be re-extracted from the extract by means of an aqueous thiosulfate solution, if $p_H(\sim 6)$ is sufficiently low. The aqueous extract is turned ammoniacal, lead is extracted by a solution of dithizon in CCl_4 and zinc which has remained in the organic layer, is determined by comparison with standard solutions or re-extracted and titrated with dithizon. The second well-known procedure is based on the different stability of the solutions of diethyl dithiocarbamates of Cu, Pb and Zn in CCl_4 against hydrochloric acid. In acid aqueous solutions diethyl dithiocarbamic acid is rapidly destroyed (Ref 4). The carbamates of heavy metals, on the other hand, are not so easily destroyed by acids after extraction with carbon tetrachloride (Refs 5,6). Therefore, the authors decided to separate copper, lead and zinc by re-extraction with hydrochloric acid of different con-

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Determination of Micro-Quantities of Copper, Lead
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SOV/75-13-6-8/21

centration. Zinc carbamate is quantitatively extracted by 0.1 n HCl, whereas lead carbamate is not influenced by this. It is destroyed by the action of 1 n HCl (completely by the action of 3 n HCl). Copper carbamate is not destroyed even by treatment with 6 n HCl. In the re-extraction Zn and Pb can be determined by dithizon. A method for the quantitative separation of lead from a mixture of the dithizonates of Zn and Pb (after normal separation of copper) was devised. It is based on the treatment with thiosulfate at $p_H \sim 5.5 - 6.0$.

The re-extracted lead is titrated with dithizon at $p_H \sim 8.5$.

A method for the separate determination of Cu, Pb and Zn was devised as well. The diethyl dithiocarbamates of zinc and lead are therein re-extracted with HCl of different concentrations and afterwards titrated with dithizon. This separation yields good results; in very low amounts of Pb (2-4%), however, by far too high values for Pb are obtained at the expense of Zn traces. The performance of both methods is described in detail in the paper. No cyanide is used in either method, which are suited for geochemical work in fields.

Card 3/4

Determination of Micro-Quantities of Copper, Lead
and Zinc in Natural Water and Soil Extracts

SOV/75-13-6-8/21

There are 2 tables and 7 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metodiki i
tekhniki razvedki (All Union Scientific Research Institute
for Methods and Technique of Prospecting) Leningradskiy
tekhnologicheskoy Institut imeni Lensovet (Leningrad
Technological Institute imeni Lensovet)

SUBMITTED: January 8, 1957

Card 4/4

ALESKOVSKIY, V.B.; LIBINA, R.I.; MILLER, A.D.

Determination of microquantities of lead and copper in solutions
after preliminary concentration by means of an ion exchange column.
Trudy LTI no.48:5-11 '58. (MIRA 15:4)
(Lead--Analysis) (Copper--Analysis) (Ion exchange)

ALESKOVSKIY, V.B.; DOBYCHIN, S.L.; KEDRINSKIY, I.A.; MILLER, A.D.;
MIKHEYEVA, A.I.; MOKHOV, A.A.; NAZAROVA, Z.N.

Determination of trace elements in natural waters after a preliminary concentration by the method of "sinking particles."
Trudy LTI no.48:12-21 '58. (MIRA 15:4)
(Trace elements) (Water, Underground)

BARDIN, V.V.; ALESKOVSKIY, V.B.; MILLER, A.D.

Molybdenum and molybdenum oxide electrodes. Trudy LTI no.48:
83-89 *58 (MIRA 15:4)

(Electrodes, Molybdenum)

TYUTINA, N.A.; ALESKOVSKIY, V.B.; MILLER, A.D.

Methods of concentrating niobium ions in natural waters. Trudy
LTI no.48:101-108 '58. (MIRA 15:4)
(Niobium--Analysis) (Water, Underground)

MILLER, A.D.; LIBINA, R.I.; NAZAROVA, Z.N.

Determination of micrograms of lead, copper, and silver in natural waters ~~after~~ concentration by the method of coprecipitation with calcium carbonate. Trudy LTI no.48:109-118 '58. (MIRA 15:4)
(Metals--Analysis) (Water, Underground)

DEGTYARENKO, A.P.; LIBINA, R.I.; MILLER, A.D.

Concentration by coprecipitation with sulfides and the determination of trace amounts of Cu, Zn, Pb, Co, Hg, Ag, V, W, and Mo, as applied to the analysis of natural waters. *Gidrokhim.mst.*
29:264-272 '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut im. Lensoveta,
Kafedra analiticheskoy khimii.
(Trace elements) (Water--Analysis)

MILLER, A.D.; ARANOVICH, M.I.

Dithizone method of determining low concentrations of
cyanides. Zav.lab. no.4:426-429 '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut
mekhanicheskoy obrabotki poleznykh iskopayemykh i Vsesoyuznyy
nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metodiki i tekhniki
razvedki.

(Cyanides) (Dithizone)

SOKOLOV, I.Yu.; AYDIN'YAN, N.Kh.; BELEKHOVA, V.N.; BRODSKIY, A.A., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; GLEBOVICH, T.A.; DAIMATOVA, T.V.; KOMAROVA, A.I.; KOMAROVA, Z.V.; KOPYLOVA, M.M.; KUDRYAVTSEVA, M.M.; LIBINA, R.I.; LOGINOVA, L.G.; MARGOLIN, L.S.; MARKOVA, A.I.; MEDVEDEV, Yu.L.; MILLER, A.D.; MULIKOVSKAYA, Ye.P.; NECHAYEVA, A.A.; OZEROVA, N.V.; PALKINA, I.M.; PETROPAVLOVSKAYA, L.A.; POPOVA, T.P.; REZNIKOV, A.A.; SERGEYEV, Ye.A.; SETKINA, O.N.; STEPANOV, P.A.; SUVOROVA, Ye.G. [deceased]; SHERGINA, Yu.P.; PANOVA, A.I., red.izd-va; IVANOVA, A.G., tekhn.red.

[Methodological handbook on the determination of microcomponents in natural waters during prospecting for ore deposits] Metodicheskoe rukovodstvo po opredeleniyu mikrokomponentov v prirodnykh vodakh pri poiskakh rudnykh mestorozhdenii. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po geol. i okhrane neдр, 1961. 287 p.

(MIRA 14:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrogeologii i inzhenernoy geologii (for Sokolov, Brodskiy, Glebovich, Ozerova, Kudryavtseva, Loginova, Markova, Medvedev, Belekhoва, Palkina,

(Continued on next card)

SOKOLOV, I.Yu.---(continued) Card 2.

Popova, Petropavlovskaya). 2. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii AN SSSR (for Aydin'yan). 3. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metodiki i tekhniki razvedki (for Miller, Sergeyev, Margolin). 4. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut (for Mulikovskaya, Reznikov). 5. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mineral'nogo syr'ya (for Komarova, A.).
(Prospecting---Geophysical methods)
(Water, Underground---Analysis)

LIBINA, R.I.; MARGOLIN, L.S.; MILLER, A.D.; SERGEYEV, Ye.A.

Method for analyzing natural waters and water extracts with
extraction concentration of diethyldithiocarbamate microelements.
Trudy VITR no.3:317-337 '61. (MIRA 15:7)
(Water, Underground--Analysis)
(Trace elements) (Carbamic acid)

MILLER, A.D.; MOKHOV, A.A.; TURYLEVA, L.V.

Method of determining microquantities of molybdenum in a superimposed salt halo. *Geokhimiia* no.7:610-615 '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metodiki i tekhniki razvedki, Severo-zapadnoye geologicheskoye upravleniye, Leningrad.

(Molybdenum ores)

MILLER, A.D.; SHNEYDER, L.A.

Determination of microamounts of iodine in natural waters
by a catalytic method. Zhur. anal. khim. 18 no.3:371-
376 Mr'63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metodik i
tekhniki razvedki, Leningrad.

MILLER, A.D.; KOMAROVA, Z.V.

Methods of the highly sensitive determination of beryllium in natural waters and an experiment in field sampling. Gidrekhim. mat. 36:165-168 '64. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metodiki i tekhniki razvedki, Laboratoriya khimicheskikh metodov analiza, Leningrad. Submitted May 26, 1961.

SHNEYDER, L.A.; MILLER, A.D.

Determination of microquantities of iodine in silicate rocks by
a kinetic method. Zhur. anal. khim. 20 no.1:92-97 '65.
(MIRA 18:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metodiki i
tekhniki razvedki, Leningrad.

~~MILLER, A. J.~~

Fight for preeminence in competition. Neft.khoz.33 [i.e.34] no.9:65-66
8 '56. (MIRA 9:10)

1.Master pervogo uchastka promysla no.6:neft'epromyslovoe upravleniya
Tuymananeft'.
(Bashkiria--Oil fields)

MILLER, A.F. (g.Vorkuta); FOYCHEL', D.I. (g.Vorkuta)

Laying pipes in water-supply networks of city blocks side by side with heating conduits. Vod.i san.tekh. no.6:33-34
Je '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Water-supply engineering, Low temperature)

CO

Experiments on forced-draft heating in air heaters. A. I. MILLER. *Trudy* 1931, No. 7, 44-67. —The problem consisted in finding a relationship between periods of air and gas blow and efficiency of the blast-furnace stove, also in studying the process of combustion in checkerbrick spaces and the method of adding at intervals cold air to the hot blast so as to reduce to a min. fluctuations in temp. of the hot blast. Expts show that by using a smaller checkerbrick spacing and thus increasing heating surface, the efficiency of the stove is increased, provided a forced draft is used to overcome the greater resistance to the passage of the gases. In general, a 2-stove outfit is more economical than a 3-stove outfit, but when the stoves are well insulated, a 3-unit system is more advantageous, because it insures safer and more dependable operation of the blast furnace.

S. L. MADONSKY

450-354 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

MILLER, A.

Manufacture of low-carbon cast iron in electric resistance furnaces.
Stal' 15 no.1:91-92 Ja '55. (NIRA 8:5)
(Cast iron) (Electric furnaces)

MILLER, A. I.

Category : USSR/Solid State Physics - Structural Crystallography E-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 3, 1957, No 6552

Author : Finsker, Z.G., Orokhov, O.S., Miller, A.I.

Inst : Institute of Crystallography, Academy of Sciences, USSR

Title : Electron Diffraction Investigation of Alloys of Bi and Sb
and of Certain Oxides of these Elements.

Orig Pub : Kristallografiya, 1956, 1, No 2, 239-240

Abstract : An electron diffraction investigation of thin layers of Bi and Sb, obtained simultaneously by condensation of vapors in vacuum at temperatures ranging from room temperature to approximately 1000°, has disclosed an identical structure, corresponding to Sb or Bi with a lattice period a continually varying from 4.53 ± 0.01 (Bi) to 4.29 ± 0.01 Å, and a period c varying 11.88 ± 0.02 to 11.24 ± 0.02 Å. The films obtained on celluloid consisted of minute crystals with a base plane parallel to the backing, and a disorderly azimuthal arrangement. Films on NaCl, particularly after annealing, display in addition an azimuthal orientation. Annealing of specimens of all compositions at 200° for 15 hours does not change the

Card : 1/2

MILLER, A., referent.

~~SECRET~~
Simultaneous desulfurization and deoxidation of steel (From:
"Stahl and Eisen" no. 2, 1955). Stal' 16 no.1:83-84 '56.
(MLRA 9:5)
(Steel--Metallurgy)

KRAMAROV, Abram Davidovich; MILLER, A.I., red.; LEBEDEV, A.I., red. izd-va;
ISLENT'YEVA, P.G., tekhn.red.

[Producing steel in electric furnaces] *Proizvodstvo stali v elekto-
pechakh. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i
tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1958. 439 p. (MIRA 12:1)*
(Electric furnaces) (Steel)

BOYCHENKO, Mikhail Stepanovich; MILLER, Abram Isaakovich; MIKHAYLOV, Oleg Aleksandrovich; MYRTSYNOV, Aleksandr Fedorovich; NIKOLAYEV, Nikolay Alekseyevich; RYTESIN, Aleksandr Yevgrafovich; OSMAN, Mikhail Yermeyevich; RYTES, Viktor Savel'yevich; GORDON, L.M., red.; BREKKE, O.G., tekhn. red.

[Ferrous metallurgy of capitalist countries] Chernaya metallurgiya kapitalisticheskikh stran. Pt.3. [Steel smelting] Staleplavil'noe proizvodstvo. Boichenko, M.S., and others. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po cherno i tsvetnoi metallurgii. 1958. 740 p. (MIRA 11:7)

1. Moscow. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii.

(Steel--Metallurgy)

MILLER, A.I.; SHIBAYEV, Yu.L.

Electromagnetic device for measuring the thickness of layers of
bimetallic products. Zav. lab. 30 no.9;1139-1141 '64.
(MIRA 18:3)

MILLER, A.Kh.

Using machinery in making large-capacity accumulator jars. Stek. 1
ker. 17 no.12:16-17 D '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Storage batteries)

MILLER, A. Kh.

USSR/ Engineering - Glass drawing

Card 1/1 Pub. 104 - 5/12

Authors : Miller, A. Kh., and Bunev, N.N.

Title : The production of corrugated glass by means of continuous rolling

Periodical : Stek. 1 ker. 5, 15-17, May 1954

Abstract : The "Avtosteklo" Factory in Konstantinov conducted experiments in producing a non-reinforced and reinforced corrugated glass on a continuous rolling machine, designed by A. Kh. Miller. The description of the glass rolling process is presented, together with technical data on the above mentioned machine. Illustration; drawings.

Institution:

Submitted:

RAPOPORT, I.A.; MILLER, A.V.

Mutagenic activity of antiparticles. Probl.kosm.biol. 2/39-369
'62. (MIRA 16:4)

(POSITRONS--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(VARIATION (BIOLOGY))

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fessor, svednyashchiy.

Role of the neural mechanism in the treatment of traumatic and hemorrhagic
shocks. Arkh.pat. 15 no.2:34-38 Mr-Apr '53. (MLRA 6:5)

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(Sheck)

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USSR/Nuclear Physics - Cosmic Radiation
Nuclear Physics - Radiation, Corpuscular

Aug 48

"Cosmic Ray Showers Which Occur in Thick Lead Plates," L. N. Korablev, A. L. Lyubimov,
A. V. Miller, Phys Inst imeni P. N. Lebedev, Acad Sci USSR, 3 pp

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Interim report on 1947 Pamir expedition. Data indicate that the "local penetrating showers,"
studied by many authorities with counters, are the penetrating part of more complicated
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Submitted 9 Jun 48

PA 11/49T91

MILLER, A.V.

Investigation of the spin-orbital level splitting in helium-3 by scattering of polarized neutrons on helium-3. I. I. Levinov, A. V. Miller, and V. N. Shamshev. Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. 103, 803-8 (1965). Earlier expts. of Huber and Baldinger (C.A. 46, 10003c) and of Seagrave (C.A. 48, 2480e) have led to contradictory conclusions concerning the $P_{1/2}$ -level in He³. These conclusions were based on a phase analysis of the data for elastic scattering of neutrons by He³. Further information can be obtained by measuring the dependence of the polarization upon the scattering angle. The authors actually measure the azimuthal asymmetry of the neutrons scattered from a partly polarized beam of 3.43-m.e.v. neutrons which is produced by bombardment of a Pb target with 800-c.k.v. deuterons. The results confirm the conclusions of S. B. G. G. G.

Inat Chem

MILLER, A. V.

Miller, A. V.

"Investigation of the polarizations of neutrons by the reaction
 $D(d, n) He^3$." Acad Sci USSR. Inst of Chemical Physics. Moscow,
1956 (Dissertation for the degree of Candidate in Physicomathemati-
cal Science)

Knizhnaya letoris'
No. 25, 1956. Moscow

11-11-57
LEVINTOV, Y. Y., MILLER, A. V., SHAMSHEV, V. N.

"Measurement of Polarization of (D +T) Neutrons at $E_d = 1800$ kev

USSR Acad. Sci. and Inst. of Chemical Physics

paper submitted at the A-U Conf. on Nuclear Reactions in Medium and Low Energy Physics, Moscow, 19-27 Nov 57.

A. V. MILLER, V. N. SHAMSHEV and I. I. LEVINTOV

"A New Method of Measurement of Neutron Polarisation and n-He⁴
Phase Analysis," Nuclear Physics (Amsterdam), 3, No. 2, p. 221, 1957

Inst. Chemical Physics, AS USSR

English translation

A. V. MILLER, I. I. LEVINTOV, E. Z. TARUNOV and V. M. SHAMSHEV

"Dependence of (D+D) Neutron Polarization on Deuteron Energy,
Nuclear Physics (Amsterdam), 3, No. 2, p.237,1957

Inst. Chemical Physics, AS USSR

English translation

MILLER, A.V.
 AUTHOR LEVINTOV I.I., MILLER A.V., SHAMSHEV V.N. PA - 2672
 TITLE A new method for measurement of neutron polarization and phase
 analysis of $n - He^4$. (Novyy meted izmereniya polarisatsii
 neytronov srednykh energiy i fasovoy analiz rasseyaniya $n-He^4$.
 Russian.)
 PERIODICAL Zhurnal Eksperim. i Teoret. Fiziki 1957, Vol 32, Nr 2,
 pp 274 - 283 (USSR).
 Received: 5/1957
 ABSTRACT Reviewed: 6/1957
 The measuring method mentioned in the title has an efficiency
 of ~ 1 in the energy domain of 1 - 20 MeV and practically no
 background of a counter. As an intermediary result it rendered
 a precise description of the phase analysis of scattering
 $n - He^4$ and the measuring of the polarization of ($D-D$)-
 neutrons for thick and thin targets within the energy domain
 $E_d = 400 - 1800$ keV possible. As scattering material He^4 was
 used by the authors in their analyzer. Polarization properties
 of this nucleus are discussed in detail. Thin proportionality
 counters filled with helium served as measuring devices.
 The reaction ($D+D$) served as a source of the polarized
 neutrons.
Measuring of the azimuthal asymmetry of the scattering $n-He^4$.
 The measuring device is discussed on the basis of a sketch.

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PA - 2672

A new method for measurement of neutron polarization and phase analysis of $n - \text{He}^4$.

Thick and thin zirconium targets saturated with deuterium were used for measuring.

The precise description of the phase analysis of $n - \text{He}^4$ scattering. Only two points of the most doubtful phase δ_1^- were investigated by the authors on the assumption that the remaining phases δ_0 and δ_1^+ are sufficiently accurately known. δ_1^- were investigated at neutron energies of 2,45 and 3,4 MeV. The energy $E = 3,4$ MeV: The asymmetry of scattering was measured for 7 angles of rotation φ_α of the counters and measuring results are shown together in a table. The energy 2,45 MeV: δ_1^- . By comparing the experimental asymmetry on the occasion of the scattering of neutrons with known polarization. δ_1^- was compared with the computed asymmetry for different values of the phase δ_1^- . Results found here confirm J.D. SEAGRAVE'S measuring of the phase δ_1^- at $E_n = 2,61$ MeV. (9 illustrations and 1 table.)

ASSOCIATION: not given.

PRESENTED BY: -

SUBMITTED: 1. 10. 1956.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

CARD 2/2

AUTHOR
TITLE

M. I. L. R., A. V.

LEVINTOV I.I., MILLER A.V., TARUMOV E.Z., SHAMSHEV V.N., PA .. 2693
The Dependence of the Polarization of (D+D)-Neutrons on the Energy of Deuterons.

PERIODICAL

(Zavisimost' polarizatsii (D+D)-neytronov ot energii deytonov -Russian)
Zhurnal Eksperim. i Teoret.Fiziki, 1957, Vol 32, Nr 2, pp 375-376 (USSR)
Received 5/1957

ABSTRACT

Reviewed 6/1957
A method described by I.I.Levintov et al., Zhurneksp. i teor. fis, Vol 32 Nr 2, 274 (1957) facilitates the measuring of the polarization of (D+D) neutrons in dependence on deuteron energy. The authors had at their disposal the acceleration tube of the Institute for Chemical Physics of the Academy of Science of the USSR., which furnishes deuterons with a maximum energy of 1800 keV. Polarization was measured on a thin and on a thick zirconium target. The situation of the rotation center of the counters and the values of the apertures of the 5 channels of the discriminator are given. The values of asymmetry measured by means of the thick target are shown together in a table. The maximum polarization of (D+D) neutrons computed from these data is demonstrated in a diagram. The results thus found are to be regarded as "yield" of the polarization. This "yield" of the polarization of (D+D)-neutrons (at an angle of $\theta_n = 49^\circ$ in the laboratory system) at first (about from $E_d=0$ to 0,9 MeV) increases considerably and later only slightly. For the second series of measurements a thin zirconium target (150 keV) was used. In the case of a long duration of bombarding of the target with D-ions a renewed distribution of the deuterium layer takes place and the thickness of the target changes. There-

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The Dependence of the Polarization of (D+D)-Neutrons on the Energy of Deuterons. PA - 2693

fore, the thin targets were exchanged after operation of from 20 to 30 hours. A further table contains the here measured values of asymmetry and a diagram illustrates the herefrom computed values of P_{max} for (D+D)-neutron. The results found here, in spite of a very different method of measurements, agree with the results obtained by R.W. MEIER et al., Helv. Phys. Acta, 27, 577 (1954). Polarization of the (D+D)-neutrons up to $E_d = 1.8$ MeV therefore depends monotonously on the deuteron energy. (2 ill. and 2 tables)

ASSOCIATION	Institute for Chemical Physics of the Academy of Science of the USSR
PRESENTED BY	
SUBMITTED	1.10.1956
AVAILABLE	Library of Congress
Card 2/2	

56-34-4-53/60

AUTHORS: Levintov, I. I., Miller, A. V., Shamshev, V. N.

TITLE: The Measuring of the Polarization of (D+T)-Neutrons at a Deuteron Energy of 1800 keV (Izmereniye polarizatsii (D+T)-neytronov pri energii deytronov 1800 keV)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1958, Vol. 34, Nr 4, pp. 1030 - 1032 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The reaction $T(d, n)He^4$ at a deuteron energy of $E_d = 107$ keV passes the level $3/2^+$ of the nucleus He^5 formed by deuterons. For this reason the neutrons obtained at this energy can not be polarized. At $E_d = 2$ MeV already a noticeable amount (about 50 %) of higher^d states is obtained. The explanation of the polarization degree of the neutrons produced in this very important reaction would be of interest. The polarization of the (D + T) neutrons was measured according to an earlier described method (Ref 1), in which a thin tantalum target saturated with helium was used, the target being coolable to a large extent; thus the ion current could be increased to 60 microamperes. The control test consisted in turning the

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The Measuring of the Polarization of (D+T) Neutrons at a Deuteron Energy of 1800 keV

counters in a direction vertical to the impinging neutron current. Also the possibility of the occurrence of a parasitary asymmetry was checked and it was found that the counting velocities in both positions of the counters coincide up to 0.5 %. The results obtained for the azimuthal asymmetry of scattering in various angles of emission of the neutrons from the target are shown in a table: it holds that

$\theta_n +$	45	67.5	90	112.5	135
$P_n (\%)$	7 ± 3	12 ± 3	10 ± 3	2 ± 3	0 ± 5

With increasing energy of the deuterons polarization will increase as well. The determination of the degree of polarization of the neutrons with a neutron energy of about 8 MeV, where the existence of a resonance is assumed, would be of especial interest. At present the author measures the polarization of the neutrons originating from the reaction $D(T,n)He^4$, for greater deuteron energies. There are 1 table and 3 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

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56.34.4.53/60
The Measuring of the Polarization of (D+T)-Neutrons at a Deuteron Energy
of 1800 keV

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR
(AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: January 18, 1958

1. Neutrons---Polarization

Card 3/3

MILLER, A. YA.

"Automatic Stamping of Stator and Rotor Lamina", Vest. Electro-Prom, No. 5, 1948,
Engr, State Planning Inst. Elec. Power Plants, -cl948-

Миллер, А.Я.

Миллер, А.Я., инженер; Баренбах, Н.Я., инженер.

Machining the frames of induction motors of a standard series on grouped machine tools. Vest.elektrom. 27 no.9:41-44 9 '56.

(MIRA 10:9)

1. Giproenergoprom.

(Electric machinery industry) (Machine tools)

SOV/110-58-12-2/22

AUTHOR: Miller, A.Ya., Engineer

TITLE: The Principal Ways of Increasing Productivity in Large Series and Mass Production of Induction Motors (Osnovnyye puti povysheniya proizvoditel'nosti v krupnoseriynom i massovom proizvodstve asinkhronnykh elektrodvigately)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Elektromyshlennosti, 1958, Nr 12, pp 8-12(USSR)

ABSTRACT: Although induction motors of outputs up to 100 MW are made on a very large scale attempts to organise mass production were not very successful until a standardised series of motors was designed. When a standard series of induction motors had been developed to cover the range of 0.6 to 100 kW and mass production had been arranged the labour costs were greatly reduced. However, there is still far too much manual work in the manufacture of electric motors as will be seen from the manpower-content data of different kinds of motor, given in Table 1. This table shows that the value of work carried out on automatic lines and special machines is at present only 6% of the total labour cost even for certain mass-produced motors and for other types of motors it is as low as 2.2%.
Card 1/4 Most of the work is done on general-purpose equipment or

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The Principal Ways of Increasing Productivity in Large Series and Mass Production of Induction Motors

by hand. Different methods of increasing productivity in the manufacture of motors are then considered. Foundries should be provided with automatic moulding and casting lines. Such methods are now being used in Czechoslovakia. Automatic presses have been developed for production of stator and rotor stampings and these should be much more widely used; moreover, new types of presses have recently been developed. At present, steel is supplied in sheets and cut into strips which are awkward to handle in automatic machines; the steel should be supplied in rolls. Carbide press-tools should be developed. At present, shafts are cut from the solid but it is difficult to produce them fast enough for a production line and the method is wasteful of material. It is recommended to try instead the use of seam-welded tubes made up from strip. Arrangements should be made to machine stators on automatic lines; some of the problems that arise are briefly discussed. At present, stator windings absorb a great deal of manual work. It is

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The Principal Ways of Increasing Productivity in Large Series and Mass Production of Induction Motors

recommended to make much greater use of special automatic winding-machines such as are now being developed. Motors are impregnated with bituminous and water-emulsion varnishes, which require long drying cycles and, therefore, very long conveyors; by changing over to appropriate synthetic varnishes the production time can be greatly shortened. Testing should also be done on conveyors; suitable types have been designed. The casting of rotors can be further mechanised. Most of the recommended processes would be profitable if a single works produces upwards of 150,000 motors of a single size per annum in frame sizes 3 to 5; 100,000 in frame size 6; 70,000 in frame size 7; 40,000 in frame size 8 or 20,000 in frame size 9. Table 2 shows the expected labour content of electric motors if the new methods of manufacture are used. Comparing this with Table 1, it will be seen that the labour content can be cut by a factor of 4 and the work carried out on automatic and special equipment can be raised from 4-6% to 75-80%. In designing the new

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The Principal Ways of Increasing Productivity in Large Series and Mass Production of Induction Motors

standard series of motors, provision should be made for modern methods of manufacture. A great deal of work remains to be done on the design of automatic manufacturing machinery. There are 2 tables.

SUBMITTED: 12th July 1958

Card 4/4

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Observations on electrocardiographic changes in surgery of strabismus.
Klin. oczna 32 no.4:345-350 '62.

1. Z Oddziału Okulistycznego w Oliwie, Ordynator: dr med. M. Ostachowicz.
(STRABISMUS) (ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY)

GRODNEV, I. I. and MILLER, B. F.

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18

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ASS-56A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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Cand. Tech. Sci.

Dissertation: "Investigation of Certain Hydraulic Methods for Mechanization of Plants in the Fishing Industry." Moscow Higher Technical Education Institution of the Fish Industry imeni A. I. Mikoyan, 31 Jan 47.

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34057 MILLER, B. N. I TERETN'YEV, A. V. -- Puti razvitiye sovetskoy rybopromyshlennoy Gidromekhanizatsii. Ryb. khoz-vo, 1949, No. 11, s. 6-9

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(Fisheries) (Hydraulic machinery)

MILLER, B., kand. tekhn. nauk

Package method of processing piece goods in the port of Copenhagen.
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(Copenhagen--Harbors)
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MILLER, Boris Nikolayevich; TORBAN, S.S., spetsred.; LANDA, N.G., red.;
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[Mechanization of fish processing on ships] Mekhanizatsiia ob-
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professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; MELIDOVA, E.S.,
redaktor; KRASHAYA, A.K., tekhnicheskii redaktor

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BILYKHIS, M.S., inzhener, retsenzent; VAKHLAMOV, I.A., retsenzent;
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G.B., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; DEMKIN, N.F., tekhn. red.

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